

AUSTRIA MADE POWERLESS BY TERMS OF ALLIED ARMISTICE

HUNS IN WEST, WORN DOWN BY YANKS AND FRENCH, TURN BACK IN ROUT; HAIG LAUNCHES BLOW

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press)—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say.

The emperor made this announcement, it is added, during a conference on Saturday with the new Austrian government and the influential leaders in the dual monarchy.

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

Smashing blows are being dealt the Germans on the western front and the collapse of the present enemy defense positions appears close at hand. In the Italian theatre hostilities were ended today at 3 p. m.—9 o'clock Monday morning in the United States—but up to that hour the Italian and allied forces continued to press the Austrians on the entire front, the advances indicated.

On the northern end of the front in France Field Marshal Haig Monday launched a new attack south of the Scheldt in the region of Valenciennes. The operation began successfully on a wide front and this vital sector of the German positions is in great peril.

The French army maintains its pressure but fighting activity is less than on Sunday and last week. German artillery has been active also on the Aisne front probably protecting an enemy retirement which is inevitable in view of the allied success north and east.

General Pershing's armies are pressing forward east and west of the Meuse and the Germans apparently are not yet prepared to make a stand. Stenay and the gap in which it lies is being encircled and its fall would appear to be near.

In the center of the sector west of the Meuse the American first army has driven forward thirteen miles south of Sedan, the most important German railway center between Metz and Metz.

Germany deserted by her allies is apparently facing a great disaster on the western front. There have been many times during the past three months that it seemed that the Teutonic armies were in a critical position but they always have managed to avoid debacle. Now however there is a greater possibility than ever that the hour of Germany's military doom may not be far distant.

This crisis has arisen during the past three days American and French attacks west of the Meuse river which seemed to be gaining but little apparently sapped the strength of the enemy.

When the break came on Saturday it took on aspects of a rout rather than of an orderly retirement such as has been carried out on dozens of battlefields from the North Sea to Chateau Thierry since July 1918.

On Sunday evening at 5 o'clock American contingents were in Belval wood six miles directly west of Stenay. They were only fourteen miles south of Sedan.

It now appears that the Germans who have been holding the line running westward through the Champagne country cannot retreat eastward, but must be diverted northward through Belgium. This will add many weary miles to the length of the journey that seemingly must be begun at once.

It now appears that the Germans who have been holding the line running westward through the Champagne country cannot retreat eastward, but must be diverted northward through Belgium. This will add many weary miles to the length of the journey that seemingly must be begun at once.

In Belgium the fall of Ghent is imminent for the Belgians, British, French and Americans are rapidly moving ahead.

THROWN FROM CYCLE; SOLDIER LOSES LIFE

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

CAMP SHERMAN, Nov. 4.—Tony Curro, colored, a select attached to the cooks and bakers' school at Camp Sherman, died at 9:10 o'clock last night at the base hospital from a crushed chest which he sustained at 6 o'clock in the evening when he was thrown from a motorcycle he was riding outside of camp. He was thrown 75 feet and did not regain consciousness.

SMOKER BURNS TO DEATH

ASHTABULA, Nov. 4.—Smoking in bed caused the death of Alec Turnham, 53, who burned to death Sunday in his rooming house. He was dead before the fire department could get to his rescue.

362,555 PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE BIG DRIVE BEGAN, JULY 15

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Since the great offensive began on the western front on July 15 last, the allied armies have captured 362,555 prisoners, including 7,990 officers, as well as 6,217 cannon, 38,662 machine guns and 3,907 mine throwers.

The allies, during the month of October, captured 108,343 prisoners, including 2,472 officers, as well as 2,063 cannon, 13,639 machine guns and 1,193 mine throwers.

YANKS TAKE 5,000 GERMANS

Number Of Guns And Booty Growing; Rail Centers Under American Fire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 3 (7 p. m.) By The Associated Press—More than 4,000 prisoners were captured by the Americans here today. The number of guns and other booty is steadily growing. The right flank of the American line is now at Hailles on the heights overlooking the Meuse river.

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The first American army has captured dominating heights from the Germans northwest of Verdun and brought under the fire of its heavy guns the important railroads at Montmidy, Longuyon, and Conflans. General Pershing so reports in his Sunday evening communique announcing an advance for the first army of 12 miles on an eight-mile front in three days.

Prisoners captured numbered more than 5,000 and guns more than 100. In the action have been regulars and national army troops from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

SOCIALISTS DEMANDS KAISER'S ABDICATION

Newspaper Declares Radical Class Not Satisfied With Proclamation.

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The German Socialists are not satisfied with the emperor's proclamation issued Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The Vorwaerts says: "The manifesto will not in any way change the standpoint of the Socialists nor weaken the demands for abdication."

ADVOCATES COURT OF ALLIED DELEGATES

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Establishment of a grand court of allied representatives, civil and military, for trying those guilty of crimes during the war is advocated by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, the British attorney general, in an interview in The Daily Express.

GERMANS BUILD BIG U-BOATS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—The Rits Sted Tiden says it finds that German engineers have constructed submarines as ironclad cruisers. They are 340 feet long and of about 2,000 tons. The vessels carry 80 men in their crew and are armed with 25 torpedoes, two 15-centimeter guns with 3,000 shells and two 8.8 centimeter guns.

Armistice Terms

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Armistice: PART I.—The terms of the Austrian armistice with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the state department today as follows:

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria which will go into effect at three o'clock today:

Military Clauses: One—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

PART II.—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory limited as in Clause III below there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectiveness (effectiveness?).

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and the United States of America for delivery to them beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

PART III.—Evacuate territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war; withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each of the fronts of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

From the Umbria to the north of the Stelvio, it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Hesenen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier, Carnic Alps. It follows this line up to Mont Tarvis and Mont Tarvis watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Triglav (Terzoun) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in Slavonia as to include Castua Matuglia and Volosea in the evacuated territory.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lissarica and Trivina and to the south, territory limited by a line from the (Semigra) of Cape Pianca to the summits of the Watersheds eastward so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing toward Sebenico such as the Cicola, Kerka, Ustienica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda Solve, Ulba Scherda Maon Faga and Putuadusa to the north up to Meleda in the south as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages only excepting the islands of Groat and Small Zirona, Brna, Solta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces) of the allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories (to be) in situations and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts.

No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

PART IV.—The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory, and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem it necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

PART V.—Complete evacuation of all German troops within 15 days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

PART VI.—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

PART VII.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and internal subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Naval Conditions: PART I.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers all questions of neutrality being waived.

PART II.—Surrender to allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely dismantled and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

PART III.—Surrender to allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America. All other such warships including river craft are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of allies and U. S. A.

PART IV.—Freedom of navigation of all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

PART V.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

PART VI.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impaizonized

(Continued on Last Page)

MUST SURRENDER PART OF NAVY, DEMOBILIZE MILITARY FORCES AND MOVE BOUNDARIES BACK

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what once was the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms were announced today simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals. They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and allied operations against Germany.

From this drastic document, it may be stated, may be gleaned an accurate outline of the conditions nearing completion in the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany have have a cessation of hostilities.

The terms which the debacle on the Italian front ended today at 3 p. m. (9 a. m. Eastern United States time) include complete demobilization of Austrian forces; surrender of one-half of all artillery and military equipment; occupation by American and allied forces at such strategic places as may later be selected; use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany; evacuation of all invaded territory; leaving behind all equipment and supplies including coal, surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control; surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

RUSS STOP PAYMENT OF HUNS' INDEMNITY

After Giving Gold And Bank Notes, People Refuse To Complete Task.

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort Gazette.

The newspaper says that Russia which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and banknotes to Germany.

"Evidently," adds the Gazette, "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

HUNGARIANS WILL DECIDE OWN GOVT.

Public Vote To Be Taken On Monarchy Or Republic; Women To Cast Ballot.

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The population of Hungary, a month hence, will take a public vote to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

In the balloting the women will have the same electoral rights as the men.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF CORNELL DIES TODAY

(By Associated Press to The Banner)

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. Andrew D. White, Cornell university's first president and former ambassador to Germany and minister to Russia, died here today at his home as the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered last Friday. The funeral will be held on Thursday, November 7, which is the 88th anniversary of Dr. White's birthday.

VOLCANO BECOMES ACTIVE

HONOLULU, Nov. 4.—Spouting lava 100 feet high from new cracks in the old floor Saturday morning, the crater Kilauea entirely buried the old rest house. The eruption followed severe earthquakes throughout the island of Hawaii Friday night at 11:33 o'clock. The Kilauea fire pit has been rising for three days and lava is flowing continuously in several directions.

25 NEW CASES

Twenty-five new cases of influenza in the city were reported Sunday. There were seven new cases in the county reported.

CASUALTY LIST

(Official War Department Report)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The casualty list issued by the war department today contained 627 names, divided as follows: Killed in action 161, died of wounds 77, died of accident and other causes 3, died from airplane accident 1, died of disease 100, wounded severely 65, wounded degree undetermined, 71, wounded slightly 133, missing in action 16.

The Ohio men included in the list were the following:

Killed in Action
Lieut. Philip R. Colebank, Cincinnati.

Bugler Jasper G. Spohr, Sycamore, Pts. BEN CARTER, Mt. Vernon; Garth C. Davis, Ceresville; Lewis P. Phillips, Hamilton; Felix Zalowski, Steubenville.

Died of Wounds
Sergeant Joshua B. Wolne, Haysdenville.

Died of Disease
Corporal Thos. C. Spencer, Cleveland.

Privates Edwin Robbins, Worthington; Harvey B. Schrock, Sugar Creek; William J. Semmler, Maude.

Wounded Severely
Lieut. George Edw. Jolley, Clarksville.

Corp. Henry H. Gutzman, Berea.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined
Sergeant Joseph J. Danecsek, Cleveland.

Private Theodore Combs, Hamilton; Bernard B. Pinet, Cincinnati.

Wounded Slightly
Privates William T. Livingston, Springfield; Frank A. Renz, Bowling Green.

Missing in Action
Private William J. Reilly, Cleveland.